(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (N°. 1497.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1774.

LONDON, *March* 9.

THE earl of Dartmouth preſented to the upper houſe on Monday a meſſage from his majeſty, wherein his majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to their ſerious conſideration the late diſturbances in America, particularly the unjuſtifiable outrages lately committed at Boſton; to which moſt gracious meſſage, an humble addreſs was immediately moved for and ordered to be preſented to his majeſty by the lords with white ſtaves.

March 10. The remains of oppoſition ſeem to have loſt all principle. The colonies are in open revolt; but that gives them infinite ſatisfaction. They have long fixed their hungry eyes on the treaſury to no purpoſe. In the preſent criſis, they think they have ſome chance of partaking the ſweets of office, by oppoſing the good of their country, and the puniſhment of the Boſton mutineers. They imagine they will perplex the miniſter, and perhaps overſet him in their factious ſtorm; but they will only expoſe themſelves to the diſgrace and deteſtation of every true patriot; for the queſtion is reduced to this, whether the colonies ſhall give laws to England, or England to the colonies.

Yeſterday lord Beauchamp, and Mr. Cornwall, kiſſed his majeſty's hand at St. James's, on their being appointed lords of the treaſury, in the room of the hon. Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Dyſon, who have reſigned.

We hear the moſt vigorous meaſures are reſolved to be taken with the turbulent and refractory colonies. Four regiments of foot are to be ſent to Boſton, and ſix men of war are to block up the harbour.

It is whiſpered that the Boſtonians are to have their charter taken from them, and that they are to be made a king's government.

March 11. If the ſpirited meaſures at preſent talked of ſhould take place reſpecting the Americans, the next cargo of a certain commodity may be called gun-powder tea, and they muſt take it with a little ſmack of Britiſh ſpirit.

If there is any authenticity in the ſpeeches and motions we read of, the Americans have no reaſon to complain of want of repreſentation in the ſenate, as numbers in both houſes are more zealous for the intereſts of America than of Great-Britain.

Councils have been held every night for this week paſt among the miniſtry, and they have generally been aſſiſted in their deliberations by the crown lawyers, on American affairs, which ſeem to embarraſs not a little.

March 12. There never was, perhaps, ſince the revolution, ſo important a criſis in the conſtitution of this country as the preſent ſtate of American affairs now before an auguſt aſſembly; to ſpeak neither in the language of fear or in the ſtyle of pompoſity, no leſs than the fate of a great empire, trembles on the deciſion; how much, then, does it become our legiſlators, in this general hour of intricacy, to lay down all their little cabals, perſonal animoſities, and intereſted differences, and unite their wiſeſt and cooleſt obſervations for the general good! to be governed by any other influence at this period, though even for a leſſer good, brands that man (which we hope, for the ſake of the cauſe, does not exiſt) with no leſs an inglorious epithet than that of being a traitor to his country.

The following is his majeſty's meſſage, which was preſented to the houſe of commons laſt Monday.

"His majeſty, upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately concerted and carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, with a view to obſtructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately ſubverſive of the conſtitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before his two houſes of parliament, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his majeſty's authority, as in their attachment to the common intereſt and welfare of all his dominions, that they will not only enable his majeſty effectually to take ſuch meaſures as may be moſt likely to put an immediate ſtop to the preſent diſorders, but will alſo take into their moſt ſerious conſideration what further regulations and permanent proviſions may be neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed, for better ſecuring the execution of the laws, and the juſt dependence of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain."

Yeſterday the ſpeaker took the chair at half paſt two o'clock; very little private buſineſs was done.

At twenty-five minutes after three o'clock, the clerks began to read the letters to and from America, conſiſting of 109 in number, which took up three hours hearing. The houſe broke up at half paſt ſix o'clock, and adjourned until Monday next, when the American buſineſs will come on. No debates enſued.

The gallery doors were locked all day, and the keys delivered to the ſpeaker; no perſons, except the two ſecretaries from the trade and plantation office, were admitted in the gallery.

An expreſs was on Thurſday ſent from the admiralty office to Portſmouth, with orders for fitting for ſea immediately ſeveral frigates, which are intended to go with the men of war, already appointed for the American ſtation.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Friday March 11.

The ſpeaker took the chair at 3 o'clock; lord North came in about a quarter after. The common buſineſs being over, the American papers were begun to be read. It appeared from them that the town of Boſton had ſuch a ſhare in the tranſactions relative to the tea-ſhips, that it advances into real and actual rebellion. That the people of that town and country had actually made and levied war on the legal authority of his majeſty, derived not from cuſtom, or preſcription only, but from the abſolute and explicit letter of various acts of parliament; that this rebellion had proceeded to ſuch lengths, that it flowed from avowed principles of reſiſtance, ſuperiority and independence: and that it was the opinion of governors and other writers of thoſe letters and diſpatches, that if affairs in that part of the world were left to their preſent ſituation, that all legal government would be ſubverted and the independency of the colonies be eſtabliſhed.

A correſpondent obſerves the wiſhes of ſome writers in the news-papers againſt our taking any conciſe meaſures with the Americans, aſks how the parliament can poſſibly decline a conciſe plan of operation, when the colonies have left them no alternative? the inhabitants of Boſton have not waited for the reſolution of the mother country. Before the determination of the mother country was entered upon, they proceeded to hoſtilities; they ſtruck the firſt blow, ſhut our ſhips out of our own harbours, maltreated our ſubjects, and deſtroyed our property. If we can ſit tamely down under injuries like theſe; if we can put up with a ſtroke, nay a downright thraſhing from our own ſubjects, and if we can take from them what the greateſt power in Europe would tremble to offer us, there is an inſtant end of England: and out of reſpect to what the Britiſh name formerly has been, the ſeat of government ſhould be immediately removed to Maſſachuſett's Bay, ſince the people of that province are the only people on earth who could trample on our once-boaſted ſpirit with impunity.

March. 14. All forcible, as well as pacific meaſures will be nugatory and ineffectual with the Boſton rebels; unleſs their charter is vacated. It is the ſpring and ſource of all their inſolent and unjuſtifiable acts. The council being choſen by the people yearly, muſt vote according to their pleaſure, ſo that, in fact, they are not counſellors of the king but the fools of the faction. The people of the Maſſachuſetts province are alſo over repreſented; the number ought to be reduced to a fourth part of the preſent. Boſton, inſtead of ſending four members ſhould ſend but two at moſt, one would do better. Without this previous neceſſary ſtep, every other attempt to bring them to reaſon will be inflammatory, whether the method be gentle or vigorous, it will only be pruning and watering the tree of ſedition, inſtead of ſtriking at its root.

March 15. Yeſterday lord North made the following motion in the houſe of commons, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his majeſty's duties and cuſtoms from the town of Boſton in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in North-America, and to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize at the ſaid town of Boſton, or within the harbour thereof."

Lord North ſupported the motion in a ſpeech of near an hour. He was ſupported by Mr. R. Fuller, Mr. Cavendiſh, Capt. Phipps, Mr. C. Fox, Col. Barre, Governor Fownal, and Mr. Calvert.

The motion was ſtrongly oppoſed by colonel Jennings Mr. Dempſter, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Byng, Mr. Dowdeſwell, and lord Cavendiſh.

On Friday next the whole houſe will reſolve itſelf into a committee for a further conſideration of American affairs.

From the Whitehall Evening-Poſt, of March 15.

Subſtance of the American papers read before the houſe of commons on Friday laſt (with remarks.)

THESE papers conſiſt of copies and extracts of letters from the commander of the forces and from the ſeveral governors in America; of threats and prophetic warnings to the gentlemen to whom the tea was conſigned; narratives of tranſactions; of copies of letters from the ſeveral conſignees at Boſton to a ringleader of the faction in that town; of votes of the town of Boſton previous to the arrival of the tea; of a petition of the conſignees to the council of Maſſachuſetts, praying "that they and their property might be taken under their protection," with the abſolute denial of the council (obſerve, of his majeſty's council) to afford the leaſt ſupport or aſſiſtance, or even a promiſe of it; of notes from the India houſe; of letters from the admiral commanding in Boſton harbour, and from lieut. col. Leſlie, of the 64th regiment, in barracks at Caſtle-William; of a proclamation of the governor againſt the factious meetings of the inhabitants, which they treated with ineffable contempt; of copies of treaſonable papers printed in America; of a copy of the tranſactions of the Maſſachuſetts council, condemning the deſtruction of the tea, and adviſing legal proſecutions againſt the perpetrators, which they well knew no perſon would dare to carry on, and expreſſing their own abhorrence of the unjuſtifiable deed, although they would not take any previous ſtep to prevent it, even when petitioned for that very purpoſe. So far relative to the Maſſachuſetts.

The papers written and printed from the other colonies are exact of the ſame nature. They are the regular official information of the different governors tranſmitted to the American ſecretary of ſtate, with copies of all the inflammatory fugitive papers, hand-bills, alarms, reſolves of town meetings, and minutes of council: in ſhort, the whole budget of abuſe that has been vented againſt parliament and the miniſtry from New-England to the Carolinas, was read to themſelves on Saturday laſt.

As there was no outrage committed but at Boſton, it would be ſuperfluous to narrate all the incendiary ſcribbling and printing in the different colonies; it may ſuffice juſt to obſerve, that all the printed bills read were fully larded with the phraſes of "deſperate plans of deſpotiſm," "miniſterial deſigns to ruin their liberties," "ſlavery," "galling fetters," "forging infernal chains," "popery," "deſpotic rule," &c.

The Maſſachuſetts council appeared in a very Jeſuitical point of view: they would not give the leaſt aſſiſtance or protection to the conſignees, or to the Eaſt-India company's property: they would not even take into conſideration the landing and ſecuring the teas. By their replies it would ſeem, that they rather rejoiced in the oppoſition formed by the faction; and if they did not openly range themſelves on its ſide, at leaſt by their neutrality, and the purport of their anſwer, it was ſufficiently evident that they did not even wiſh to interpoſe as mediators. The conſignees prayed "to reſign themſelves and the property entruſted to their care, to the council, not only as their guardians and protectors, but alſo thoſe of the people at large." But theſe worthy gentlemen thought proper to have nothing to do with them; and rather hinted that the tea ſcheme was calculated to diſturb the peace of the town and province.

The letters from the different governors contain a minute and regular detail of the ſtate of their different provinces, but particularly of the capitals of each, from the firſt intelligence of the tea's being ſhipped at home, to its arrival in America and return back or deſtruction.

Above all the reſt of the advices, governor Hutchinſon's letters are moſt preciſe, exact, and circumſtantial. He endeavoured both to ſooth and intimidate the faction. It was he himſelf who adviſed the conſignees to apply to council for their perſonal ſafety, and ſecurity of their property; for his two eldeſt ſons were two of the conſignees. He alſo, during the height of their turbulent, and unlawful and ſeditious aſſemblings, before the deſtruction of the tea, ſent the ſheriff to the town meeting at Boſton, commanding them to break up and depart. When the ſheriff, Mr. Greenleaf arrived in the hall, and intimated, "that he had a paper to read from the governor," the faction put it to vote, "whether he ſhould be permitted to read it or not?" after ſome debate, permiſſion was granted, and the ſheriff accordingly pronounced the governor's orders for them to diſperſe. The inſtant he had finiſhed, the faction ſaluted him with an univerſal hiſs, which continued, and accompanied him out of doors. The proclamation was afterwards publiſhed in the gazette, from whence it was copied into the other papers, and criticiſed and commented upon with every mark of contempt and indignity. Before the arrival of the tea, the governor, who is very inſinuating, appeared to have taken every meaſure that reaſon could ſuggeſt, both for the ſafety of the India property, and the ſafety of the conſignees. The principle leader of the faction was applied to; he commanded the governor's company of cadets, but it was not to be expected that the leader of the faction would muſter the cadets to oppoſe his own party and his own plots. The applications, of courſe, had no effect. Perhaps acquieſcence was not expected, though it might be deemed proper, in point of duty, to make the requeſt, or rather to iſſue the order.

By governor Hutchinſon's letters, the people of the town or the faction, obliged Mr. Rotch, the owner of Capt. Hall's veſſel, to demand a clearance outwards, from the cuſtom houſe, in order that the tea might be carried back. Mr. Rotch reſiſted for ſome time, but his perſon being threatened, nay his life, made him comply. The cuſtom houſe refuſed to grant him an illegal clearance. The governor was then applied to for a paſs, without which the veſſel would have been ſtopped at C. William; but this was alſo refuſed to Mr. Rotch, becauſe it was totally inconſiſtent with the duty of a governor to grant a paſs to a veſſel that had not been regularly cleared at the cuſtom-houſe. This negotiation, or inſurrection, or rebellion, came to a criſis about the middle of December. The faction, ſitting in town-meeting, heard the account of the refuſals above-mentioned, from Mr Rotch. It appears they expected ſuch anſwers, and were prepared for the event; for immediately after Mr. Rotch's account, ſignals were given both from within and without the meeting. A number of men, diſguiſed, boarded the veſſels containing the tea, and, as it is ſaid, threw the

a mile into the sea, though every mischievous man think not at all of it might be prevented, and that, unless there had not in being a bill of the that evening a flame people any longer.

This is a recollected summary of what was heard with regard to the facts as they happened in regular progression. The opinions of the writers as far as may be judged from what is expressed in their letters, now come to be mentioned.

Upon the face of the whole transaction, in every colony, where the reasoned, it is evident that the governors acted with the utmost prudence and circumspection. Happened for the hip bound for Boston was the first that entered her limited port: every civil precaution seems to have been tried to preserve the peace of the town; the majesty's council, the cadets, and the militia, were all applied to without effect: the lawful commands and proclamation to the rebels, commanding them to disperse their assembly, and the proclamation was immediately answered, inserted in the Gazette: both the hand and the proclamation were treated with insult. The people of Boston seem, on this occasion, to have been truly mad; the governor seems to have seen, from the beginning, a determination not to call either on the navy or military force, then in the bay and at Castle-Island. The loyal and peaceable people of that town were altogether left to the excesses of their own diligent, and they have given all the world a terrible proof of it, by wantonly destroying a valuable property, when all they had to do was to keep firm in their resolution, not to buy or drink any of it; they will, however, pay for their outrageous actions, they must make good the loss, and they will feel the accomplishment the more bitter, as they must pay for a commodity which they declare they did not want, and which they resented to obtain.

The other governors, after the accomplishment of the Boston outrage, wisely agreed to let the tea be carried back, as what has already happened was sufficient to arouse the inquisitive nation and parliament, and by this prudent conduct they put it out of the power of the people under their government to act in the same hostile and frantick manner as the people of Boston.

As to governor Hutchinson, if it had not been for his obstinate zeal to irritate the people, by calling in the assistance of the navy, affairs would have been exactly as the Bostonians always made great complaints of the interposition of the navy and army, and not only actually, but more, they had always begun every disturbance, every outrage that will be glad to find that their governor gave them no fair plea in this occasion they were left to their own will and pleasure, and returned no times worse than ever.

It appears, by all the letters from America, that nothing can at once them by officers, civil, military, or naval, to effectuate the re-establishment of peace in that country; they can make no movement, even the most trifling, but what is encountered against by the lowborn Bostonians, to an infringement of their liberties. They have therefore remained for these three last years, in total inactivity, submitting to the insults of faction with the most patient endurance, in hopes that parliament, by an alteration and regulation of matters, will at last relieve them, and all the well or the majesty's good subjects in the colonies.

Governor Hutchinson's settled opinion is, "that no efforts in the colonies by any body of men civil or military, can remove the evils that now reign amongst them. It is parliament, and parliament only, which can restore that turbulent country to peace and tranquillity." And it is said, that his letters for these six years past have uniformly inculcated and held forth the same doctrine.

March 20. This day a petition from ——Bollan, Esq. was offered to be presented to the house by Mr. Cruger, in behalf of the province and council of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, which produced a short but warm debate, whether the said petition should be then received, and the question being put, the house divided. *Ayes*, 121: *Noes*, 470.

After which another petition was presented by the lord mayor, in behalf of all the natives of North-America. It was ordered to lie on the table.

March 26. Yesterday earl Percy took leave of his majesty, and this day will set off for Ireland to join his regiment, and from thence to North-America.

March 29. The house of peers were left sitting last night at seven o'clock on the second reading of the Bostonian bill. The lords Stair, Lyttelton, Pempe, and Camden, and his grace the duke of Richmond, having adjourned on the bill for some hours, the house was then expected to sit late.

March 30. Yesterday the petition from the gentlemen of America, against the Boston port bill, consisting of 12 sheets and twenty, was presented to the house of peers by the earl of Shelburne. The bill was opposed by the dukes of Richmond and Manchester, the marquis of Rockingham, the lords Camden, Shelburne, Temple, and Ashburton. It was supported by the lords Mansfield, Gower, Lyttelton, Weymouth, and Suffolk. The debates were long and warm. Lord Camden, in short, attacked lord Mansfield and totally silenced him.

March 31. Within this week past the court of France has given our court to understand, that they shall be under the disagreeable necessity of arming against Russia, but with no other view than to compel her to agree to an honourable and honourable peace with the Turks. Whether we are to be lookers on, or to take a share in this broil, a few days perhaps will give proof.

They write from Paris, that there are lately sailed from Brest, for the West-Indies, the following ships of the line, viz. the Guerrande of 84, the Hardie of 64, and the Mignonne of 60 guns; each ship has a regiment of troops, and six months provision on board.

April 4. The act of parliament "to discontinue, in "such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, wares and merchandize, at the town, and within the harbour, of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North-America," passed in the present session, and which takes place on the first of June next, is printed for the information of the merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland trading to North-America in Saunders's London Gazette.

"To the king's most excellent majesty.

"The humble petition of several natives of America,

"Sheweth

"That your majesty's petitioners are natives of your dominions in America, and bear true and cordial allegiance to your majesty's royal person and family.

"That allegiance and protection being reciprocal, your petitioners look up to your majesty for protection under the common law of the land, which is their birth-right.

"That, according to law, no man can be condemned to punishment without being call'd upon to answer, nor without an opportunity of hearing the evidence against him, and defending his innocence. That in violation of this law, and of every principle of natural justice, a bill is now offered for the royal assent, calculated to inflict pains and penalties, with unexampled severity, upon your majesty's loyal town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; the said town being unapprized of the proceedings, and not heard in its defence. That such bill, if it receive your majesty's assent, will immediately take away from the inhabitants of the town of Boston the use of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds, vested in quays, wharfs, warehouses, &c. will refrain many thousands of your majesty's subjects from procuring subsistence for themselves and their families, by their ordinary occupations; may endanger the community, by violent commotions from so many men rendered desperate, by being deprived of their daily bread; and, what cannot but to the last violence to the royal justice, will punish the innocent for the guilty.

"Your majesty's petitioners most humbly represent, that this bill is the more unjust, as the treason it is meant to punish, has not been prosecuted in the courts of common law in America, *where only, according to law and the constitution*, it is cognizable. That the interposition of this bill is as totally unnecessary as the mode of it is unjust, because, your majesty's courts in America, are open to the orders of any injury committed there, and justice is so little liable to perversion, that under every imputation of popular prejudice, one Preston and others had, in this your majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay, a fair trial and favourable verdict.

"Your Majesty's petitioners do therefore most humbly pray, that your majesty will be most graciously pleased to withhold your royal assent to a bill, calculated to condemn and punish their countrymen *unheard*, and to form a precedent which will take away every security and protection, under the law, from all your majesty's subjects in America."

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

William Lee,	Walter Izard.
B. Franklin,	Edward Fenwicke,
John Ellis,	Thomas Pinckney,
R. Lawrence,	Wm. Middleton, Jun.
William Glaze,	John Boylston,
Robert Izard,	John Ballendine,
Charles Fuller,	John Ward.
Isaac Mollis,	Jos. Johnson,
Thomas Baker,	John Hobson,
William Middleton,	Daniel Bowley,
Thomas Ruston,	John Pennegar,
Pierce Fuller,	Arthur Lee,
Jon. Williams,	Joel Poinsett,
Robert Izard, Jun.	Wm. H. Gibbs,
Philip Nevill,	James Marshall.
J. S. Gruel.	

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *of* April 5, 1774.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE following act of parliament, passed in the present session, and which takes place on the first of June next, is printed for the information of the merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland trading to North-America, viz.

An act to discontinue, in such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of goods, wares, or merchandize, at the town, and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North-America.

WHEREAS dangerous commotions and insurrections have been fomented and raised in the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay in New-England, by divers ill-affected persons, to the subversion of his majesty's government, and to the utter obstruction of the public peace, and good order of the said town, in which commotions and insurrections certain valuable cargoes of tea, being the property of the East-India company, and on board certain vessels lying within the bay or harbour of Boston, were seized and destroyed: and whereas, in the present condition of the said town and harbour, the commerce of his majesty's subjects cannot be safely carried on there, nor the customs payable to his majesty duly collected: and it is therefore expedient that the officers of his majesty's customs should be forthwith removed from the said town: may it please your majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to lade or put, or cause to be laden and put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the said town of Boston, or in or upon any part of the shore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boston, between a certain headland or point called Nahan point, on the Eastern side of the entrance into the said bay, and a certain other headland or point called Allerton point, on the Western side of the entrance into the said bay, or in or upon any island, creek, landing place, bank, or other place, within the said bay or headlands, into any ship, vessel, lighter, boat, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever, to be transported or carried into any other country, province, or place whatsoever, or into any other part of the said province of the Massachusetts bay, in New-England; or to take in, discharge, or lay on land, or cause or procure, to be taken in, discharged, or laid on land, within the said town, or in or upon any of the places aforesaid, out of any boat, lighter, ship, vessel, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever, to be brought from any other country, province, or place, or any other part of the said province, or the Massachusetts bay in New-England, upon pain of the forfeiture of the said goods, wares, and merchandize, and of the said boat, lighter, ship, vessel, or other bottom into which the same shall be put, or out of which the same shall be taken, and of guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and stores, in or belonging to the same; and if any such goods, wares, or merchandize, shall, within the said town, or in any the places aforesaid, be laden or taken in from the shore into any barge, boat, lighter, wherry, or boat, from or out of any ship or vessel coming in and arriving from any other country or province, or other part of the province of the Massachusetts bay in New-England, such barge, boat, lighter, wherry, or boat, shall be forfeited and lost.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any wharfinger or keeper of any wharf, crane, or quay, or their servants, or any of them, shall take up or land, or knowingly suffer to be taken up or landed, or shall ship off, or suffer to be warehoused, at or from any of their said wharfs, cranes, or quays, any such goods, wares, or merchandize, in every such case, all and every wharfinger, and keeper of such wharf, crane, or quay, and every person whatsoever, who shall be aiding, or otherwise concerned in the shipping or in the landing or putting on board any boat, or other vessel, for that purpose, or in the unshipping such goods, wares, and merchandize, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come after the landing, shipping, or unshipping thereof, shall forfeit and pay treble the value thereof, to be computed at the highest price which such sort of goods, wares, and merchandize, shall bear at the place where such offence shall be committed, at the time when the same shall be so committed, together with the vessels and boats, and all the horses, cattle, and carriages, whatsoever made use of in the shipping, unshipping, landing, removing, carriage, or conveyance of any of the aforesaid goods, wares, and merchandize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any ship or vessel shall be moored or lie at anchor, or be seen hovering within the said bay, described and mounted as aforesaid, or within one league from the said bay so described, or the said headlands, or any of the islands lying between or within the same, it shall and may be lawful for any admiral, chief commander, or commissioned officer of his majesty's fleet or ships of war, or for any officer of his majesty's customs, to compel such ship or vessel to desist to any other port or harbour, or to such station as the said officer shall appoint, and to use such force for that purpose as shall be found necessary: And if such ship or vessel shall not depart accordingly, within six hours after notice for that purpose given by such person as aforesaid, such ship or vessel, together with all the goods laden on board thereon, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle and furniture, shall be forfeited and lost, whether such shall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any military or other stores for his majesty's use, or to the ships or vessels wherein the same shall be laden, which shall be commissioned by, and in the immediate pay of his majesty, his heirs or successors, nor to any fuel or victuals brought coast-wise from any part of the continent of America, for the necessary use and subsistance of the inhabitants of the said town of Boston, provided the vessel wherein the same are to be carried shall be duly furnished with a cocket and let-pass, after having been duly searched by the proper officers of his majesty's customs at Marblehead, in the part of Salem, in the said province of Massachusetts bay and that some officer of his majesty's customs be also there put on board the said vessel, who is hereby authorized to go on board, and proceed with the said vessel, together with a sufficient number of persons, properly armed, for his defence, to the said town or harbour of Boston; nor to any ships or vessels which may happen to be within the said harbour of Boston, on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and may have either taken or taken on board, or be there with intent to load or take on board, or to land or discharge any goods, wares, and merchandize, provided the said ships and vessels do depart the said harbour within fourteen days after the said first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all seizures, penalties, and forfeitures, inflicted by this act, shall be made and prosecuted by any admiral, chief commander, or commissioned officer, of his majesty's fleet, or ships of war, or by the officers of his majesty's customs, or some of them, or by some other person deputed or authorized, by warrant from the lord high treasurer, or the commissioners of his majesty's treasury for the time being, and no other person whatsoever: and if any such officer, or other person authorized as aforesaid, shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe or reward, to connive at such lading or unlading, or shall make or commence any collusive seizure, information, or agreement for that purpose, or shall do any other act whatsoever, whereby the goods, wares, or merchandize, prohibited as aforesaid, shall be suffered to pass either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act may be evaded, every such offender shall forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds for every such offence, and shall become incapable of any office or employment, civil or military; and every person who shall give, offer, or promise, any such bribe or reward, or shall contract, agree, or treat with any person, so authorized as aforesaid, to commit any such offence, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act shall and may be prosecuted, sued for and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any act or acts of parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of

the British colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be profecuted, fued for or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by two feveral acts of parliament, the one paſſed in the fourth year of his preſent majeſty, intitled "An Act for granting certain duties in the "Britiſh colonies and plantations in America; for "continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an "act paſſed in the ſixth year of the reign of his late "majeſty king George the ſecond, intitled, An Act "for the better ſecuring and encouraging the "trade of his majeſty's ſugar colonies in America; for "applying the produce of ſuch duties, and the duties "to ariſe by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying "the expences of defraying, protecting, and ſecuring "the ſaid colonies and plantations; for explaining an "act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of "king Charles the ſecond, intitled, An Act for the "encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland trades, "and for the better ſecuring the plantation trade; and "for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on "exports from this kingdom, and more effectually pre-"venting the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and "from the ſaid colonies and plantations, and improv-"ing and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and "Great-Britain;" the other paſſed in the eighth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, intitled, "An Act for "the more eaſy and effectual recovery of the penalties "and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of parliament re-"lating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies "and plantations in America."

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every charter party, bill of loading, and other contract for conſigning ſhipping, or carrying any goods, wares, and merchandiſe whatſoever, to or from the ſaid town of Boſton, or any part of the bay or harbour thereof, deſcribed as aforeſaid, which have been made or entered into, or which ſhall be made or entered into, ſo long as this act ſhall remain in full force, relating to any ſhip which ſhall arrive at the ſaid town or harbour after the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever it ſhall be made to appear to his majeſty in his privy council that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored in the ſaid town of Boſton, that the trade of Great-Britain may ſafely be carried on there, and his majeſty's cuſtoms duly collected, and his majeſty, in his privy council, ſhall adjudge the ſame to be true, it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty, by proclamation, or order of council, to aſſign and appoint the extent, bounds, and limits, of the port of harbour of Boſton and of every creek or haven within the ſame, or in the iſlands within the precinct thereof; and alſo to aſſign and appoint ſuch and ſo many open places, quays, and wharfs within the ſaid harbour, creeks, havens, and iſlands, for the landing, diſcharging, lading, and ſhipping of goods, as his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient; and alſo to appoint ſuch and ſo many officers of the cuſtoms therein as his majeſty ſhall think fit; after which it ſhall be lawful for any perſon or perſons to lade or put off from, or to diſcharge and land upon, ſuch wharfs, quays and places ſo appointed within the ſaid harbour, and none other, any goods, wares, and merchandiſe whatever.

Provided always, That if any goods, wares or merchandiſe, ſhall be laden or put off from, or diſcharged or landed upon, any other place, than the quays, wharfs, or places, ſo to be appointed, the ſame, together with the ſhips, boats, and other veſſels employed therein, and the horſes, or other cattle and carriages uſed to convey the ſame, and the perſon or perſons concerned or aſſiſting therein, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come, ſhall ſuffer all the forfeitures and penalties impoſed by this or any other act on the illegal ſhipping or landing of goods.

Provided alſo, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued, to enable his majeſty to appoint ſuch port, harbour, creeks, quays, wharfs, places, or officers, in the ſaid town of Boſton, or in the ſaid bay or iſlands, until it ſhall ſufficiently appear to his majeſty that full ſatisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton to the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, for the damages ſuſtained by the ſaid company, by the deſtruction of their goods ſent to the ſaid town of Boſton, on board certain ſhips or veſſels as aforeſaid, and until it ſhall be certified to his majeſty, in council, by the governor, or lieutenant governor, of the ſaid province, that reaſonable ſatisfaction hath been made to the officers of his majeſty's revenue, and others, who ſuffered by the riots and inſurrections abovementioned, in the months of November and December, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, and in the month of January, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced, either in Great-Britain or America, againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act of parliament, the defendant or defendants, in ſuch action or ſuit, may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid act, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance and by the authority of this act: and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared; or if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer, againſt the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as defendants have in other caſes by law.

April 9. Thurſday night a cabinet council was held at lord North's, at which all the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted, as did his excellency general Gage, which ſat late. After their riſing a meſſenger was diſpatched to Portſmouth.

The officers ordered upon the duty of America, hang back, and declare it a piece of duty quite repugnant to their feelings, as men and Engliſhmen.

We are informed from the beſt authority, that the following four regiments have actually received orders from the war office to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Boſton upon the ſhorteſt notice, viz. the 4th, 5th, 38th, and 43d, and that all the officers, notwithſtanding many of them had obtained the king's leave of abſence, have received orders to join their reſpective corps immediately upon pain of being caſhiered.

The report continues to gain credit, that the friends to the Boſtonians have made ſome overtures which may probably prevent matters being carried to extremities; it is, however, generally agreed, that general Gage will be ſent to America, to ſee all things ſettled upon a permanent and proper footing.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Elizabeth, Joſiah Godfrey, from Boſton.
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Culmer, from New Providence.
Sloop Polly, John White, from Virginia.
Sloop Lucy, Samuel M'Lellan, from Tortola.
Sloop Britannia, Thomas Jones, from St. Euſtatia.
Schooner Fanny, Benjamin Daſhiell, from Grenada.
Ship Patuxent, David Lewis, from London.

CLEARED.

Brig Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackſon, for London.
Brig Sally, Wyatt St. Barbe, for Bilboa.
Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, for Surinam.
Schooner Nancy, James Tibbitt, for Barbados.

*** *Advertiſements omitted this week, will be inſerted in our next.*

Annapolis, May 18, 1774.

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be ſold on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, adapted to the ſeaſon.

The ſubſcribers alſo beg leave to inform their friends, that the ſaid ſhip will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where ſhe will take on board tobacco, at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton, conſigned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Annapolis, May 16, 1774.

Juſt imported from London, in the Geddes, captain Harriſon,

AN aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; which are to be ſold wholeſale or retail, at my ſtore on the front of the dock, on the uſual terms, for ready money or ſhort credit. THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. At the ſame place may be had red port wine of the *very beſt quality*, by the groce, or ſmaller quantity; Cheſhire and double Glouceſter cheeſe; a few dozen of Ben. Kenton's porter, cane ſpirit, and Weſt-India rum; Muſcovado ſugar and coffee 2 w

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To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for ſterling caſh, good bills of exchange, or current money,

A TRACT or parcel of land lying in the county aforeſaid, about 4 miles from Hunting-town, 3 from the court-houſe, and one and an half from the bay, containing about 241 acres, whereon are a large dwelling houſe with one brick chimney and two good rooms on each floor, a large kitchen with a brick chimney, a new tobacco houſe 40 feet by 24, and ſeveral other convenient houſes; near one end of the ſaid land is a new dwelling houſe 20 feet by 16, which may be convenient for a tenement: there is a great quantity of good meadow ground which may eaſily be put in good order, a large apple orchard under good fence, and a great quantity of good rail timber. For farther particulars enquire of w4 JOHN HANCE.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday the firſt day of June,

A TRACT of land, called Nutwell's Chance, containing two hundred and ninety-four acres; alſo a tract called Brecknock, containing one hundred acres, adjacent to the above; thoſe tracts are located in Queen-Anne's county, and ſituated on Wye river. On the 10th will be ſold on the premiſes, a tract called Lloyd's Freſhes, patented for one thouſand acres, contiguous to Church-Hill in ſaid county; great part of which is capable of making good meadow. Likewiſe will be ſold on the premiſes, the 11th of the ſaid month, part of a tract called Mitchel's Park, containing four hundred acres, lying in Kent county, and is remarkably well timbered. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe at private ſale, before the day of vendue, may know the terms and title, by applying to the ſubſcriber, EDWARD LLOYD.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774.

IN the month of March laſt the ſubſcriber ſent out a number of carpenters, and labourers, to build houſes, and clear and encloſe fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give leaſes thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The ſituation and quality of theſe lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here, ſuffice it generally to obſerve, that they are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt improvement. 4 w

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Baltimore Town.

LAST Monday morning arrived from Cheſter Town, the rev. Mr. William Boardley, an Ethiopean preacher, of very diſtinguiſhed merit; who propoſes, (God willing) to preach every Thurſday, and Sunday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, on the waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from Georgetown, called Part of the Cow Paſture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, two tobacco-houſes, and other improvements, an extraordinary good range round it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. Charles Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who lives within two miles of the lands. Time will be given for payment, if deſired. 4w STEPHEN WEST.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, a negro man, who ſays he is a freeman, and calls himſelf Thomas Jones; he brought a kind of paſs from Baltimore county eighteen months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he indented himſelf to me in January laſt; this month I gave him a diſcharge from his indenture, on account of his feigning fits, as plainly ſince appears, in order to get clear from me; he is ſix or ſeven and twenty years of age, a very luſty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on an old cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, black and white yarn ſtockings, and ſhoes with ſtrings in them; he took from the ſubſcriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls his wife; ſhe had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an oſnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, ſhoes, ſtockings, and an old ſtraw hat, with many other things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the ſaid negroes to the ſubſcriber near Annapolis, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings if ten miles from home, thirty ſhillings if twenty miles, fifty ſhillings if thirty miles, three pounds if forty miles, and the above reward out of the province, or twenty dollars for either, paid by May 11, 1774. CALEB DORSEY, jun. of R.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Anne-Arundel county, Elk-Ridge, May 10, 1774.

RAN away laſt night, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Thomas Bready, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has but little beard, and ſome marks of the ſmall-pox in his face, is a good deal freckled, has long brown hair clubbed, and often nicely curled at the ſides; his common dreſs is a fulled black and white country cloth over jacket, very long, a ſhort under waiſtcoat unfulled black and white, with breeches of the ſame, black and white country yarn ſtockings, old country ſhoes with ſtrings, one of them patched on the ſide, a pretty good Engliſh fine hat with a black ſilk band and buckle; he carried with him ſundry other cloaths, viz. an old green caſſimer coat very much worn and faded, an old ſtriped flannel waiſtcoat, a pair of mixed cloth breeches made out of an old coat turned, I ſuppoſe he has worn theſe laſt mentioned cloaths, and carried the others for change, he has a brown dowlas, and two oſnabrig ſhirts, is ſubject to get drunk, and has had one of his thighs broke, which makes him hop very much in his walk; I expect that he is gone off with a brother of his, a very ſtrong well ſet fellow, a ſervant to Mr. Philemon Warfield, as I found the horſe at my houſe this morning which I believe that ſervant uſed to ride when he came to viſit my ſervant, his brother. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him home to me, ſhall receive the above reward. REUBEN MERIWETHER.

N. B. I have ſince diſcovered that he has ſtolen a light mixed wilton coat with a red cape, and a light blue broad cloth waiſtcoat with plain white metal capped buttons, which I ſuppoſe was for his brother to wear. 4w

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STRAY'D or ſtolen from my houſe on the 26th of April, a ſmall ſorrel mare, about eight years old, twelve and an half hands high, has a ſwitch tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and a ſmall white ſpot under her right ear, is a natural pacer, and goes very eaſy, branded with ſomething like ✓. Whoever delivers ſaid mare to me ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward.

w2 NICHOLAS THACKREL.

Annapolis, May 3, 1774.

THE commiſſioners of the loan office hereby give notice, that purſuant to an act of aſſembly of this province, entitled "An act for emitting bills of credit, and applying part thereof;" they will open their office in order to let out upon loan the ſaid bills of credit to the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act, on Monday the 6th day of June next, that is to ſay

	Dollars.	
To the inhabitants of Baltimore county		35,200
Part of which is, by ſubſequent acts of aſſembly, appropriated		
For the uſe of the inhabitants of Harford county,	11,733⅓	
For the uſe of the poor in Baltimore county,	10,666⅔	
For repairing the roads in ſaid county,	10,666⅔	33,066⅔
Remains		2,133⅓
To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,	23,733⅓	
Appropriated by the act for repairing the roads,	2000	21,733⅓
To the inhabitants of Frederick county,	34,933⅓	
Appropriated by the abovementioned act,	8000	26,933⅓
To the inhabitants of Prince George's county,		21,333⅓
Charles county,		20,000
Calvert county,		9,333⅓
Saint Mary's county,		16 000
Queen Anne's county,		19,200
Dorcheſter county,		18,933⅓
Worceſter county,		14 933⅓
Somerſet county,		14,400
Kent county,		14,133⅓
Talbot county,		13 333⅓
Cæcil county,		11,200

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately removed from the houſe he lived in at the Dock, and has now opened a tavern in the houſe where Dr. Steuart formerly lived, in Francis ſtreet, and oppoſite to Mr. Robert Couden's ſtore; the houſe is much enlarged and rendered very commodious, the lodging rooms are light and airy and have moſt of them fire places, there are good ſtables and yard for the reception of horſes, and as the houſe is ſituated about half way between the Stadt-houſe and the Dock, it is equally convenient to the gentlemen of the Eaſtern and Weſtern ſhore. No expence has been ſpared to procure every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and as he is determined to do every thing in his power to oblige, he hopes for the encouragement and approbation of the public.

tf ISAAC M'HARD.

N. B. Young gentlemen may be boarded as cheap as at any genteel private boarding houſe in town, and may if they chooſe it be quite retired. I. M'H.

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

THE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old cuſtomers in particular, that ſhe hath once more furniſhed herſelf with a houſe (in Church ſtreet near the Dock) and every thing neceſſary for the accommodation of ſuch gentlemen and ladies as chooſe private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be moſt convenient to them Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on the utmoſt care and fidelity, by their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

tf SARAH FLYNN.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Conecocheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchaſed at the ſale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public houſe, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a houſe two ſtorie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouſes, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to ſupport it for many, many years. But it is ſo well known to every Jerſey or Pennſylvania man, who ever went to the ſouthward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occaſion to ſay one word in praiſe of it. Whoever buys it ſhall have poſſeſſion of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

February 24, 1774.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore in Annapolis, fine hyſon tea, London double refined loaf ſugar, Weſt-India cotton, melaſſes, good country ſole and upper leather.

THOMAS HYDE.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber's ſalary being leſſened in value almoſt one half by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it neceſſary for the ſupport of his family and other purpoſes, to join to his miniſterial office ſome other buſineſs. He has therefore opened a grammar ſchool at his houſe in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their ſons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the beſt manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greateſt care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, ſtay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have juſt imported from London a large quantity of the beſt materials for carrying on the ſtay-making buſineſs, and are now removed into the houſe where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their cuſtomers and others in either of the above branches of buſineſs will be thankfully received and ſpeedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are deſired to ſend the caſh for ſuch goods as they may be pleaſed to order.

March 22, 1774.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 11th inſtant, living near Lyon's-creek, Calvert county, a ſervant man named John Baptiſt Dilla Franey, born in England but of French extraction: he went away with a certain Mary Pain, who has with her a young child, they are ſuppoſed to have gone to ſome part of Herring Bay or the river ſides, as he profeſſes ſeine knitting and can cart and plow. The ſaid Franey is well ſet, broad ſhouldered, about five feet two inches high, his hair between a ſandy and lightiſh brown, gray eyes, full viſaged, and remarkable for ſtammering in his ſpeech: had on when he went away a lightiſh coloured jacket and breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, old yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes and buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall have 20 ſhillings reward if taken in the county, and out of the county a piſtole, paid by the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable charges; and if in any priſon to give immediate notice to

tf HENRY CAMDEN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inſt. at night, a convict ſervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the weſt of England, a ſpare ſlim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a new felt hat; it's poſſible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a ſum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overſeer on the above-ſaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble, beſides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of diſcharging the office of uſher, to whom will be given £30 common currency per annum, with £2 10 0 to be paid by each ſcholar. To prevent trouble it is deſired that no perſon will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

Lower Marlborough, April 18, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDEN informs his friends in Maryland, that he expects to ſail for England on or before the 15th of May, and requeſts the favour of thoſe that may be diſappointed in getting their tobacco in the Annapolis, not to take it amiſs, as he muſt take on board, what firſt comes down to the warehouſes; but makes uſe of this opportunity to give them notice, for himſelf and company, that they will by that time have another ſhip in Patuxent, whoſe ſtay there will be very ſhort, as many of their moſt particular friends tobacco cannot be got ready to go in the Annapolis, and they expect that there will be another ſhip load ready in that river by the 20th of June, ſo that their next ſhip will have immediate diſpatch as faſt as ſhe can load.

Thoſe gentlemen on the Eaſtern ſhore, who are now diſappointed in getting their tobacco on board the Annapolis, and all others who will favour T. Eden and company with their conſignments, are requeſted to take notice, that the Sophia, capt. Carmichael, in Cheſter river, and the Choptank, capt. Coward, at Oxford, are now loading to their addreſs. Both of thoſe ſhips are expected to ſail early, the firſt of them nearly at the ſame time with the Annapolis. Captain Eden is very ſorry that he is not able to wait on the gentlemen on the Eaſtern ſhore himſelf, to take their commands; but thoſe, who wiſh their tobacco home to an early market, or have other buſineſs, are deſired to give notice thereof, to James Dickinſon, Eſq; at Oxford; Mr. James Hutchins junior, at Kent Iſland; or capt. Carmichael on board his ſhip at Cheſter; and their tobacco ſhall be ſent for, and their letters forwarded immediately.

A ſhip for Patowmack, was to ſail from London by the laſt of February, ſo that ſhe may be now hourly expected.

Capt. Handrick, in a ſhip called the Baltimore, is engaged to come out for T. Eden and company, and was to ſail from London by the laſt of March, for Patapſco.

Thoſe gentlemen, who want goods out in the fall, may be aſſured, that they will be bought on the beſt terms, and are requeſted to ſend their orders home by the Annapolis; as frequent miſcarriages, and delays of letters, by many other channels, are pretty well known to be the caſe *ſometimes* from this province.

Thoſe gentlemen on this ſide of the bay, whom capt. Eden may not have an opportunity of ſeeing, are deſired to leave their orders for England, with major Jo. Sim, or capt. Judſon Coolidge; and thoſe bills of lading, which he may not have an opportunity of delivering, will be left with thoſe gentlemen, in which inſurance will be inſerted for all thoſe who do not give particular orders to the contrary.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceaſed, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the houſe were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-houſe; he takes this opportunity to aſſure thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that he will make it his conſtant endeavour, by punctuality, and a ſtrict attention to buſineſs, to merit their laſting approbation. tf

Cheſter Town, April 8, 1774.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED out of the jail at Baltimore Town, on the 6th day of April 1772, a negro man, named Iſaac, calls himſelf Iſaac Wallace, about 32 or 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a ſlim made fellow: had on when put into jail, a woollen cloth cap, turned up with furr, a light blue jacket, blue woollen trouſers, a pair of black leather ſhoes, with plated buckles, he can write a good hand, underſtands arithmetick; it is ſuppoſed he was carried off by ſome veſſel that ſailed about that time from ſaid town for London, as he has ſince been ſeen in that city. Whoever will give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall, on the maſter of ſaid veſſel being convicted of the ſame, receive the above reward, from

6 m JOHN BOLTON.

THE ſubſcribers, patentees of land at the Falls of Onio, hereby inform the public, that they intend to lay out a town there in the moſt convenient place; the lots to be eighty feet front, and two hundred and forty deep, the number of lots that ſhall be laidoff at firſt, will depend on the number of applications, the purchaſe money of each lot to be four Spaniſh dollars, and one dollar per annum quit rents for ever. The purchaſers to build on each lot within the ſpace of two years, from the firſt of next December, a log-houſe not leſs than ſixteen feet ſquare, with a ſtone or brick chimney, and as in that country it will be neceſſary the firſt ſettlers ſhould build compactly, the improvements muſt naturally join each other; it is further propoſed for the conveniency of the ſettlers, that an out lot of ten acres, contiguous to the town, ſhall be laid off for each that deſire the ſame, and that at an eaſy rent on a long leaſe. Attendance will be given by the patentees at Pittſburgh, till the middle of June next, at which time one of them will ſet off from thence to execute the plan. The advantageous ſituation of that place, formed by nature as a temporary magazine, or repoſitory, to receive the produce of the very extenſive and fertile country on the Ohio and its branches, as well as the neceſſary merchandizes ſuitable for the inhabitants that ſhall emigrate into that country, (as boats of fifty tons burthen may be navigated from New Orleans, up to the town) is ſufficient to recommend it; but when it is conſidered how liberal, nay profuſe nature has been in ſtocking it ſo abundantly, that the ſlighteſt induſtry may ſupply the moſt numerous family with the greateſt plenty, and amazing variety, of fiſh fowl, and fleſh; the fertility of the ſoil, and facility of cultivation, fit it for producing commodities of great value with little labour; the wholeſomneſs of the waters, and ſerenity of the air, render it healthy; and that when property may be ſo eaſily acquired, we may with certainty affirm, that it will in a ſhort time be equalled by few inland places on the American continent.

April 3d, 1774. JOHN CAMPBELL, JOHN CONNOLLY.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO be ſold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a ground rent of only 40ſ. ſterling per annum. About 16 years of the leaſe are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-ſtreet, is a large brick dwelling houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtory high, having two parlours, a paſſage, and ſtair-caſe below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finiſhed. There are alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo a brick warehouſe, 32 feet by 25, two ſtory and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building hatt ſerved as a jail, and which may be removed at pleaſure. There is an exceeding good garden well incloſed; this lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker; as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one ſtreet to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls ſome are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any, good ſecurity with intereſt will ſuffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum intereſt: as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

Queen-Anne's county, April 25, 1774.

MY former advertiſement having been miſunderſtood by ſome people, I think proper to declare that it was not my intention to deſert this country altogether, but only "to abſent" for a while, according to my preſent peculiar circumſtances. I have weighty concerns that will require my attention in the country, and they will ſoon demand my preſence; beſide that my connexions, and my attachment to the country will claim me. 3 w

CONRAD THEODORE WEDERSTRANDT.

Annapolis, April 27, 1774.

LATELY arrived from London, in the ſhip Speedwell, Capt. William Clark, commander; Joſeph Browning, tailor and habit-maker; he preſumes to inform thoſe ladies and gentlemen, who will ſo far condeſcend as to favour him with their commands, that he will exert his utmoſt abilities, and doubts not but he ſhall have the happineſs to give entire ſatisfaction, to all who will do him the honour of employing him; he has lodgings at preſent, at Mr. Thomas Hincks's, but hopes very ſoon to be differently ſituated; in the mean time will eſteem it as the greateſt obligation, to be permitted to wait on any lady or gentleman at their reſpective houſes; he humbly hopes he ſhall not be ungrateful for the ſmalleſt order he may receive, but is determined (if God permits) to diſpatch it with the utmoſt expedition and fidelity. w3

Baltimore county, April 8, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of George Myers living on the great road that leads from Baltimore town, to Hanover; a ſtray roan mare, brands on the off ſhoulder thus M, is a natural pacer, and appears to be about three years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w3

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(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1498.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1774.

TO THE PRINTER.

I send you a little essay on the advantages of a classical education published in Russia, which cannot but appear, at this season, with peculiar propriety, in your paper.

Port-Tobacco, May 17, 1774. Z.

THOUGHTS on the necessary advantages of a CLASSICAL education.*

Nam cætera, neque temporum sunt, neque ætatem omnium, neque locorum; at hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris; pernoctant nobiscum; peregrinantur, rusticantur.

Cicero pro Archia.

WHEN we reflect upon the general spirit of indolence and dissipation which is natural to youth, and perhaps too much favoured by the prevailing maxims and customs of our times, it will appear a topic of serious and important speculation, to consider by what gradations these foibles of our nature have become so universally prevalent; and what are the most practicable and effectual means to check their growth, and to prevent their ruinous consequences. This, however, would be a field too extensive for the limits of a short essay. A few observations, however, on this subject, may possibly be made with advantage; and it may be remarked, that one capital source of the misfortunes which we deplore is, the encouragement which they have found from the mistaken views and unhappy endeavours of their most sanguine and declared antagonists. The paths which lead to science and wisdom appearing, to those by whom they had been already traversed, tedious, rugged, and thorny, those sages were induced, even by their zeal for the interests of learning, and for the dignity, happiness, and refinement of human life, to render the temple of Minerva as accessible as they could. Hence the various projects to render our acquisition of the first elements of literature as pleasing as possible, and to allure us into the culture of our faculties by amusement. Hence, the auxiliary force of so many extrinsic motives were called to the assistance of the teacher. His pupils were taught to know their letters by a game, and thus their ambition and avarice were interested in the discovery. But the natural effect of this procedure was, to render those attainments, which he chiefly laboured to inculcate, less valuable in the eyes of his disciples; who, by such a conduct, were taught to regard them only as secondary views or means for acquiring more valuable and important ends. Hence too, the universal propensity for compendizing the elements of science, that they might be the sooner mastered on, and the more easily retained in the memory. But this effort was likewise attended with a success far inferior to the flattering expectations of its votaries; for they found that the assertion of Horace,

——Brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio!

was a truth too stubborn to be either eluded by their endeavours or softened by their arts.

It is acknowledged, that the long and indefatigable application, which is necessary to make us susceptible of true learning; the austerity, ignorance, and ill-nature of those to whom the province of inculcating these elements often intrusted, are more than sufficient to intimidate our approaches, and to retard our progress. But these difficulties are formidable in their own nature, and may become insuperable by the bad management of our conductors, it will not surely follow that these difficulties are entirely useless. A superficial acquaintance with human nature will demonstratively convince us, that our acquisitions are frequently valued in proportion as they are arduous, and in proportion to the number of those obstacles which must either be mastered or surmounted before we can possess them. Is not the hero's victory inhanced by the danger and difficulty of his atchievements? Is not the lover's conquest endeared by the various oppositions which it encountered, either from the coyness of his mistress, or other accidental circumstances? In the commercial world, are not those properties which have been obtained with toil and fatigue, esteemed more precious than such as accrue from inheritance, or other contingencies of the same kind?

It is neither at this time agreeable to my plan, nor consistent with my situation, to form any general estimate of the ancients, much less to compare their works with those of modern writers. Both perhaps have their excellencies and defects; and both have a just claim to our veneration and attention. It is, at present, my only intention to observe, that, though every improvement formerly attained by the acquisition of [illegible] were now diffused through those which are [illegible], yet the habits of thought and attention contracted in acquiring these vehicles of science are far from being useless. On the contrary, they are perhaps the only proper balance, for that dissipation, forgetfulness, and levity, which, if not anticipated and prevented, will, in all probability, attend us through the whole course of our lives, and influence every part of our conduct. To give the human character, therefore, such a degree of stability and importance as are requisite for the present exigencies of our being, it seems necessary that our powers should be excited by labour and difficulty, and invigorated by strong and repeated exertion. There is a certain period of our lives when the operations of the mind deeply partake of mechanism; when she acquires and retains impressions, not from any intrinsic excellence in their objects, but merely because the objects themselves are present. To the original impressions of sense succeed the exertions (if indeed they are exertions) of local memory. When this useful faculty has collected a sufficient number of materials, the intellect surveys its store, disposes, compares, and increases them by new ideas and conclusions, which result from accurate and faithful views of their relations or differences. But, if impressions are not strongly and repeatedly felt, they will leave no traces in the memory; they will have no existence but in their immediate perception; they will be too fleeting and momentary for the deliberate comparisons and the slow deductions of understanding. In mathematics, how common is it to observe a pupil, comprehending, at one glance of thought, the demonstration, and forgetting it as soon as his eyes are diverted from the media by which it was conveyed; whilst another, who laboured in every advance, indelibly fixes it in his mind. What I mean to illustrate by these different examples is this, that, whilst we merely study the vehicles by which the ancients have perpetuated their conceptions and discoveries, we in a great measure imbibe and retain the conceptions and discoveries themselves. The ideas and improvements, however, which are conveyed to us through the channel of living languages, are not only evanescent and transitory in their duration, but, by the facility with which they arrive at the mind, they are likewise extremely confined and fluctuating. Why has ancient learning been so diffuse and permanent, but because the languages in which it was contained were generally understood, and no longer subject to those innovations which must infallibly affect every living language? words are not attached to their ideas by nature, but by confirmed habit and permanent association. From this arbitrary connection, and because the words of any language are far short in number, and inadequate to comprehend the things which it ought to express, it must inevitably happen, that analogous ideas are signified by the same word. And as words and phrases are thus often transferred from one sense to another, so the analogy frequently becomes very distant; because the gradations through which they have passed from their original meaning to that in which we find them used, are often irrecoverably lost. Besides, as these analogies are not formed by men of learning with accuracy and judgement, but, according to vulgar conception, or the fortuitous assemblages of things, they must of themselves be frequently obscure, and sometimes impossible to be detected. These are not the only unfavourable changes to which living languages are obnoxious. Vulgar cant and learned affectation conspire to hurt them. The fool and pedant have them equally in their power. The interpositions of taste and judgement are feeble, slow, and gradual. Besides, when at last they have attained their ends in forming a language, with all the elegance, harmony, copiousness, and emphasis, of which it is capable, they no longer superintend it with the same assiduity. They become secure and indolent. The language however is not fixed, but in continual revolution, by the abolition of old, or the adoption of new words, phrases, and idioms. Hence, in language, as in life, there is an infancy, a maturity, a dotage, or a decline.

[To be concluded in our next.]

** It has of late years become fashionable in the Scottish universities, to teach the sciences in the English language. The latter tongue has, of consequence, fallen into disrepute. This single cause has given rise to the greatest defence of ancient learning.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 13.

THE new sultan has already given proofs of his generosity and justice; for instead of following the example of some of his predecessors, in mutilating and even strangling his nearest relations, his highness has heaped favours on the young sultan Selim, son of the deceased emperor. He kept this young prince with him eight days, promised to be a father to him, ordered the apartments allotted for him to be made more spacious and agreeable, and directed an apartment for the young prince's mother to be contiguous to her son's.

They write from the army, that the grand visir has summoned all the troops that are to re-inforce his army, in order to review them next month, and open the campaign as early as possible. It is asserted that the grand signior found 60 millions of piastres among the treasures of his predecessor.

UPPER RHINE, *Feb.* 28. Some advices are arrived here which mention, that the rebellion in Russia becomes daily more formidable, for that the rebels have taken Catan, and are now arrived at Moscow. On the other hand, they seem to have cut off the communication in many parts of that vast empire, if it is true that a certain Russian minister declared to one of his friends that he had sent 26 estaffettes without receiving any answer.

COLOGNE, *Feb.* 22. By letters received here from Kiow, in Russia minor, the rebel Pugatschew continues his exactions in the neighbourhood of Orenbourg. He massacres all the Russian subjects, but spares the foreigners and peasants, in hopes of gaining them over to his party. He has already ravaged the lines of Zakaran, and depopulated the fortresses which served as barriers to that country; he has plundered the town of Ossa, and made incursions towards Moscow, and the opposite side towards Astracan; all the officers who fall into his hands must enter into his service or lose their lives, most of whom prefer their honour to their life. He intends to enter into Siberia, and it is easy to see what he aims at, though we cannot get a sight of his manifestos, because the government take all the pains imaginable to suppress them, and they are besides written in the language of the Nomades, a people whom he endeavours to gain over to his interest by flattering promises. The report of general Bibikow's having joined that rebel is without foundation.

TURIN, *Feb.* 5. We have just received advice, that on saturday the 22d of last month, a second insurrection happened at Palermo, in which the archbishop and Mr. Emanuel Batta were murdered, and eight Xebecks were fitting out at Messina, in order to bring the rebels back to their duty. They write from Tunis, that on the 13th of the same month a violent earthquake happened there, which did a great deal of damage, and that several ships in that harbour were lost by the violent agitation of the sea at that time.

LONDON, *March* 5.

The report gains ground that a certain American agent will soon be restored to his office with additional honour.

It is said that some bomb vessels ar ordered to be fitted out for America.

The regency of Hanover, with true policy, permit the Jesuits an Asylum there: it is said with confidence, that the society have brought into the electorate more than half a million.

When the last letters left Cadiz there were then in that port eight ships of the line, two frigates, and a number of other vessels, with their sails bent all ready for sailing.

Letters from Stockholm advise, that the king of Sweden intends to make a tour, in the approaching summer, to Petersburgh, in order to pay a visit to the emperor. But most persons think, if it takes place, something more is intended than a mere visit.

They write from Warsaw, that it is pretended that the disorders which have happened in the government of Orenbourg, have been excited by some secret enemies of Russia, and that Pugatschew, the chief of the mutineers, is certain of a retreat, should he fail of success.

A petition in behalf of the island and colony of Barbados, has been presented to the house of commons, praying that a free port may be opened in that island, with the same privileges as are granted to those established in Jamaica.

Thursday a young man of genteel address was apprehended at a public house in the city, on a charge of marrying nine wives in less than four years, who are all now living, and with each of whom he had a fortune.

On Friday morning, about one o'clock, lord Stanley and his brother coming in a post chaise and four from Chelsea to town, were stopped by four footpads, two of whom seized the horses, and put pistols to the breasts of the postilions; the other two went on each side the carriage, and presenting their pistols, were resisted by the hon. Mr. Stanley, whom one of the fellows fired at; on which lord Stanley seized the man on his side by the arm, and wounded him on the back of the head with a scymetar. The two Russians at the heads of the horses then went to the assistance of their comrades, when the postilions driving furiously on, the nobleman and his brother escaped unhurt, though one of the villains fired a second pistol.

March 9. Mr. Edmund Burke, in the house of commons on Monday, vehemently declaimed against the adoption of hostile measures with respect to the colonies. He affirmed, that the evils subsisting in America were of a civil nature, and that, to propose military remedies for the correction of civil abuses, was to act in direct contradiction to every principle of sound policy; besides, the execution of a plan of the kind had been, and would be, in every popular government, found impracticable. The magistrate must act in concert with the military, or every effort of the latter, would prove futile and abortive. Every law process relative to the life, liberty or property of an English subject, bespoke a popular origin, from the presentment of the grand jury to the final adjudication of a petit jury. The principles of government, therefore, should have respect to the democracy of the constitution; and, as that allowed of no appeal to the sword but in conjunction with the civil power, where the magistracy refused to co-operate, a military force must turn to little account. These positions, applied to America, would, Mr.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately removed from the houſe he lived in at the Dock, and has now opened a tavern in the houſe where Dr. Steuart formerly lived, in Francis ſtreet, and oppoſite to Mr. Robert Couden's ſtore; the houſe is much enlarged and rendered very commodious, the lodging rooms are light and airy and have moſt of them fire places, there are good ſtables and yard for the reception of horſes, and as the houſe is ſituated about half way between the Stadt-houſe and the Dock, it is equally convenient to the gentlemen of the Eaſtern and Weſtern ſhore. No expence has been ſpared to procure every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and as he is determined to do every thing in his power to oblige, he hopes for the encouragement and approbation of the public.

tf ISAAC M'HARD.

N. B. Young gentlemen may be boarded as cheap as at any genteel private boarding houſe in town, and may if they chooſe it be quite retired. I. M'H.

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

THE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old cuſtomers in particular, that ſhe hath once more furniſhed herſelf with a houſe (in Church ſtreet near the Dock) and every thing neceſſary for the accommodation of ſuch gentlemen and ladies as chooſe private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be moſt convenient to them Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on the utmoſt care and fidelity, by their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

tf SARAH FLYNN.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecocheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchaſed at the ſale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public houſe, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a houſe two ſtorie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouſes, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to ſupport it for many, many years. But it is ſo well known to every Jerſey or Pennſylvania man, who ever went to the ſouthward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occaſion to ſay one word in praiſe of it. Whoever buys it ſhall have poſſeſſion of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

February 24, 1774.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore in Annapolis, fine hyſon tea, London double refined loaf ſugar, Weſt-India cotton, melaſſes, good country ſole and upper leather.

THOMAS HYDE.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber's ſalary being leſſened in value almoſt one half by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it neceſſary for the ſupport of his family and other purpoſes, to join to his miniſterial office ſome other buſineſs. He has therefore opened a grammar ſchool at his houſe in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their ſons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the beſt manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greateſt care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, ſtay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have juſt imported from London a large quantity of the beſt materials for carrying on the ſtay-making buſineſs, and are now removed into the houſe where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their cuſtomers and others in either of the above branches of buſineſs will be thankfully received and ſpeedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are deſired to ſend the caſh for ſuch goods as they may be pleaſed to order.

March 22, 1774.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 11th inſtant, living near Lyon's-creek, Calvert county, a ſervant man named John Baptiſt Dilla Franey, born in England but of French extraction: he went away with a certain Mary Pain, who has with her a young child, they are ſuppoſed to have gone to ſome part of Herring Bay or the river ſides, as he profeſſes ſeine knitting and can cart and plow. The ſaid Franey is well ſet, broad ſhouldered, about five feet two inches high, his hair between a ſandy and lightiſh brown, gray eyes, full viſaged, and remarkable for ſtammering in his ſpeech: had on when he went away a lightiſh coloured jacket and breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, old yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes and buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall have 20 ſhillings reward if taken in the county, and out of the county a piſtole, paid by the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable charges; and if in any priſon to give immediate notice to

tf HENRY CAMDEN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inſt. at night, a convict ſervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the weſt of England, a ſpare ſlim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a new felt hat; it's poſſible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a ſum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overſeer on the above-ſaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble, beſides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of diſcharging the office of uſher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £2:10:0 to be paid by each ſcholar. To prevent trouble it is deſired that no perſon will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

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Lower Marlborough, April 18, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDEN informs his friends in Maryland, that he expects to ſail for England on or before the 15th of May, and requeſts the favour of thoſe that may be diſappointed in getting their tobacco in the Annapolis, not to take it amiſs, as he muſt take on board, what firſt comes down to the warehouſes; but makes uſe of this opportunity to give them notice, for himſelf and company, that they will by that time have another ſhip in Patuxent, whoſe ſtay there will be very ſhort, as many of their moſt particular friends tobacco cannot be got ready to go in the Annapolis, and they expect that there will be another ſhip load ready in that river by the 20th of June, ſo that their next ſhip will have immediate diſpatch as faſt as ſhe can load.

Thoſe gentlemen on the Eaſtern ſhore, who are now diſappointed in getting their tobacco on board the Annapolis, and all others who will favour T. Eden and company with their conſignments, are requeſted to take notice, that the Sophia, capt. Carmichael, in Cheſter river, and the Choptank, capt. Coward, at Oxford, are now loading to their addreſs. Both of thoſe ſhips are expected to ſail early, the firſt of them nearly at the ſame time with the Annapolis. Captain Eden is very ſorry that he is not able to wait on the gentlemen on the Eaſtern ſhore himſelf, to take their commands; but thoſe, who wiſh their tobacco home to an early market, or have other buſineſs, are deſired to give notice thereof, to James Dickinſon, Eſq; at Oxford; Mr. James Hutchins junior, at Kent Iſland; or capt. Carmichael on board his ſhip at Cheſter; and their tobacco ſhall be ſent for, and their letters forwarded immediately.

A ſhip for Patowmack, was to ſail from London by the laſt of February, ſo that ſhe may be now hourly expected.

Capt. Handrick, in a ſhip called the Baltimore, is engaged to come out for T. Eden and company, and was to ſail from London by the laſt of March, for Patapſco.

Thoſe gentlemen, who want goods out in the fall, may be aſſured, that they will be bought on the beſt terms, and are requeſted to ſend their orders home by the Annapolis; as frequent miſcarriages, and delays of letters, by many other channels, are pretty well known to be the caſe *ſometimes* from this province.

Thoſe gentlemen on this ſide of the bay, whom capt. Eden may not have an opportunity of ſeeing, are deſired to leave their orders for England, with major Jo. Sim, or capt. Judſon Coolidge; and thoſe bills of lading, which he may not have an opportunity of delivering, will be left with thoſe gentlemen, in which inſurance will be inſerted for all thoſe who do not give particular orders to the contrary.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceaſed, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the houſe were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-houſe; he takes this opportunity to aſſure thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that he will make it his conſtant endeavour, by punctuality, and a ſtrict attention to buſineſs, to merit their laſting approbation. tf

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Cheſter Town, April 8, 1774.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED out of the jail at Baltimore Town, on the 6th day of April 1772, a negro man, named Iſaac, calls himſelf Iſaac Wallace, about 32 or 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a ſlim made fellow: had on when put into jail, a woollen cloth cap, turned up with furr, a light blue jacket, blue woollen trouſers, a pair of black leather ſhoes, with plated buckles, he can write a good hand, underſtands arithmetick; it is ſuppoſed he was carried off by ſome veſſel that ſailed about that time from ſaid town for London, as he has ſince been ſeen in that city. Whoever will give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall, on the maſter of ſaid veſſel being convicted of the ſame, receive the above reward, from

6 m JOHN BOLTON.

THE ſubſcribers, patentees of land at the Falls of Ohio, hereby inform the public, that they intend to lay out a town there in the moſt convenient place; the lots to be eighty feet front, and two hundred and forty deep, the number of lots that ſhall be laidoff at firſt, will depend on the number of applications, the purchaſe money of each lot to be four Spaniſh dollars, and one dollar per annum quit rents for ever. The purchaſers to build on each lot within the ſpace of two years, from the firſt of next December, a log-houſe not leſs than ſixteen feet ſquare, with a ſtone or brick chimney, and as in that country it will be neceſſary the firſt ſettlers ſhould build compactly, the improvements muſt naturally join each other; it is further propoſed for the conveniency of the ſettlers, that an out lot of ten acres, contiguous to the town, ſhall be laid off for each that deſire the ſame, and that at an eaſy rent on a long leaſe. Attendance will be given by the patentees at Pittſburgh, till the middle of June next, at which time one of them will ſet off from thence to execute the plan. The advantageous ſituation of that place, formed by nature as a temporary magazine, or repoſitory, to receive the produce of the very extenſive and fertile country on the Ohio and its branches, as well as the neceſſary merchandizes ſuitable for the inhabitants that ſhall emigrate into that country, (as boats of fifty tons burthen may be navigated from New Orleans, up to the town) is ſufficient to recommend it; but when it is conſidered how liberal, nay profuſe nature has been in ſtocking it ſo abundantly, that the ſlighteſt induſtry may ſupply the moſt numerous family with the greateſt plenty, and amazing variety, of fiſh fowl, and fleſh; the fertility of the ſoil, and facility of cultivation, fit it for producing commodities of great value with little labour; the wholeſomneſs of the waters, and ſerenity of the air, render it healthy; and that when property may be ſo eaſily acquired, we may with certainty affirm, that it will in a ſhort time be equalled by few inland places on the American continent.

April 3d, 1774. JOHN CAMPBELL, JOHN CONNOLLY.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO be ſold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a ground rent of only 40ſ. ſterling per annum. About 16 years of the leaſe are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-ſtreet, is a large brick dwelling houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtory high, having two parlours, a paſſage, and ſtair-caſe below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finiſhed. There are alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo a brick warehouſe, 32 feet by 25, two ſtory and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building hath ſerved as a jail, and which may be removed at pleaſure. There is an exceeding good garden well incloſed: this lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker; as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one ſtreet to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls ſome are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any, good ſecurity with intereſt will ſuffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum intereſt: as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

Queen-Anne's county, April 25, 1774.

MY former advertiſement having been miſunderſtood by ſome people, I think proper to declare that it was not my intention to deſert this country altogether, but only "to abſent" for a while, according to my preſent peculiar circumſtances. I have weighty concerns that will require my attention in the country, and they will ſoon demand my preſence; beſide that my connexions, and my attachment to the country will claim me. 3 w

CONRAD THEODORE WEDERSTRANDT.

Annapolis, April 27, 1774.

LATELY arrived from London, in the ſhip Speedwell, Capt. William Clark, commander; Joſeph Browning, tailor and habit-maker; he preſumes to inform thoſe ladies and gentlemen, who will ſo far condeſcend as to favour him with their commands, that he will exert his utmoſt abilities, and doubts not but he ſhall have the happineſs to give entire ſatisfaction, to all who will do him the honour of employing him; he has lodgings at preſent, at Mr. Thomas Hincks's, but hopes very ſoon to be differently ſituated; in the mean time will eſteem it as the greateſt obligation, to be permitted to wait on any lady or gentleman at their reſpective houſes; he humbly hopes he ſhall not be ungrateful for the ſmalleſt order he may receive, but is determined (if God permits) to diſpatch it with the utmoſt expedition and fidelity. w3

Baltimore county, April 8, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of George Myers living on the great road that leads from Baltimore town, to Hanover; a ſtray roan mare, brande on the off ſhoulder thus Y, is a natural pacer, and appears to be about three years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

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